For Common Prosperity
And Well-Being

Nippon Times

For Independence and
Fraternity

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JAPANESE NAVAL AIR UNITS SINK 3 WARSHIPS, AND DAMAGE 2 OTHERS OFF BOUGAINVILLE ISLE; ARMY BLASTS 212 PLANES IN INDIA, NEW GUINEA

Foe's Airfields at Palel, Imphal and Silchar Attacked

DEPOTS SET AFIRE

The Imperial Army Air Force in six attacks on enemy air bases in the New Guinea area between November 6 and 9 shot down 59 planes and wrecked or set ablaze more than 120 planes on the ground, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 2:30 p.m., Sunday.

The Communique follows:

"(1) Our Army Air Units in the New Guinea area between November 6 and 9 delivered six attacks on the enemy airdromes at Madzab, Tumbu and other points in the basins of the Ramu and Markham Rivers and, in concert with land units, intercepted enemy planes and obtained the following results: (Including results announced on November 8)

"Shot down: 59 planes (Unconfirmed 17)

"Damaged and set ablaze on the ground: more than 120 planes.

"Loss on our side include 15 planes self-blasted or not yet returned.

"(2) Our Army Air Units in the Burma area on November 9 and 11 attacked the enemy airdromes at Imphal, Palel and Silchar in eastern India and obtained the following results:

"Damaged and set ablaze on the ground: more than 33 planes.

"Fuel dumps set ablaze: 3 places.

"No loss sustained on our side."

2 Planes Brought Down

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 13.—At 4 p.m. on November 12, an enemy air formation of 6 B-25s and 4 P-40s came attacking our position at Yaochow, but was immediately repulsed by the Imperial land force stationed there, which shot down 2 of the enemy planes instantly.

Hsiungtu, Niehkiaoho Occupied

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 13.—The XX unit of the Imperial Army, which has been in hot chase of the 66th Army of the Chungking Regime along the Yangtzekiang in cooperation with another unit of the Imperial Army which has been dealing a deadly blow to the 79th Army of the Chungking Regime, entered Itu on the evening of November 11. In the meantime, two other units of the Imperial troops occupied Hsiungtu 28 kilometers to the west of Itu at 1 p.m. on November 10 and Niehkiaoho on the evening of November 11 respectively.

Chiang Position Pierced

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—Japanese Forces broke through the Chungking position at the middle reaches of the Yangtze River on the night of November 9, the Chungking Military Council announced today, according to dispatches from the Chiang capital.

JAPANESE INTERNEES ARE SURE OF VICTORY

Minister Yamagata States Morale of People Left Behind Is High

"Japanese residents still remaining in enemy countries, despite the very trying circumstances they are in, are maintaining high morale, confident of the Empire's victory in the present war," declared Kiyoshi Yamagata, former Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile, who returned here on Sunday morning, when he was interviewed by the press at 7:30 a.m. in his cabin in the second Japanese-American repatriation ship, Teia Maru, anchored in the Yokohama Harbor.

"On returning to the old motherland," stated Mr. Yamagata, "we are moved to tears by the unbounded Imperial Benevolence whereby we, 1,500 Japanese officials and civilians who used to reside in American countries, have been enabled to come back here on board the Japanese-American exchange ship which has been specially provided for us despite the current serious situation amidst the War of Greater East Asia.

"All the repatriates," he went on, "are determined to concentrate their efforts on the successful prosecution of the war, thereby to respond to the August Imperial Grace.

"The Japanese residents still remaining in enemy countries are under very trying circumstances but, nevertheless, all of them are maintaining high morale, confident of Japan's sure victory.

"With the United States putting increasing pressure on them of late, all the South American countries except Argentina, have surrendered to the dictations of the Colossus of the North and are being more and more entangled in the World War. In these countries, however, political and social unrest is being aggravated and people's lives impoverished as the material aid the United States promised them has failed to reach the mark and because, moreover, antipathy is growing among the Latin American peoples against the vicious policies of the United States designed to cause them to quarrel with one another, thereby to realize her own ambitions.

"In conclusion, I, on behalf of all the repatriates, like to express my profound gratitude toward the authorities concerned who have exerted great efforts in connection with the dispatch of this exchange ship and, at the same time, we pledge ourselves to do our utmost for the cause of the nation."

REICH DOWNS 16 BOMBERS

Domei

BERLIN, November 12.—The anti-Axis air force, during daytime Thursday, raided the western part of Europe under the occupation of the German Army and also part of Germany. The air raid was concentrated on Munster City. The German air defense corps downed 16 anti-Axis planes, the greater number of them being large-type 4 engined-bombers.

TEIA MARU RETURNS TO YOKOHAMA PORT WITH 1,300 EVACUEES

All Passengers Determined to Contribute Their Share Toward Victory

AMERICAN MORALE LOW

War Production in U.S. Said Not Progressing Satisfactorily

The second Japanese-American exchange boat, Teia Maru, put into Yokohama at 9 a.m. on Sunday carrying about 1,300 Japanese nationals returning from various American countries.

Of the 1,517 repatriates who had embarked on the Teia Maru from the Swedish exchange vessel, Gripsholm, at Murmagao, Goa, 107 landed at Shonan on October 31 and another group of 111 left the ship at Manila on November 7, to take up their respective jobs on the spot. During the two-month voyage from the American Continents, several babies have been born to the evacuees.

All the repatriates, men and women, young and old, seemed extremely glad to see the Port of Yokohama gradually approach them as the Teia Maru drew nearer to Pier No. 4.

Their faces aglow with intense joy, the returnees thronging the side-deck, sang the patriotic march at the top of their voice as they waved paper Rising Sun flags in their hands. As the boat approached nearer to the wharf, shouts of Banzai rose from among those welcoming back the repatriates, who returned acknowledgements to their kins and friends.

Prior to disembarkation, the evacuees were seen shaking hands with one another everywhere on the deck congratulating their safe arrival in the motherland after the long, arduous voyage during which they shared joys and sufferings.

Kiyoshi Yamagata, former Minister to Chile, in a press interview held on board the ship at 7:30 a.m., revealed that all the evacuees were firmly determined to devote their all to the successful prosecution of the current war.

"Among the repatriates," stated Mr. Yamagata, "are Nisei youths of whose character you might harbor some misgivings. These young men, however, are those who refused allegiance to the United States with emphatic 'no' and are fully confident of Japan's victory in the War of Greater East Asia."

The evacuees from North America were unanimous in the opinion that the war efforts of the United States, especially war production, were not progressing as American propaganda claims. They stated that shady dealings were rampant in the United States as the people's morale as well as morality were ever declining.

With regard to the internees still left in enemy countries, the returning repatriates unanimously stated that despite the trying circumstances, they are maintaining high morale and that they regretted very much that they cannot contribute directly to the war efforts of their motherland.

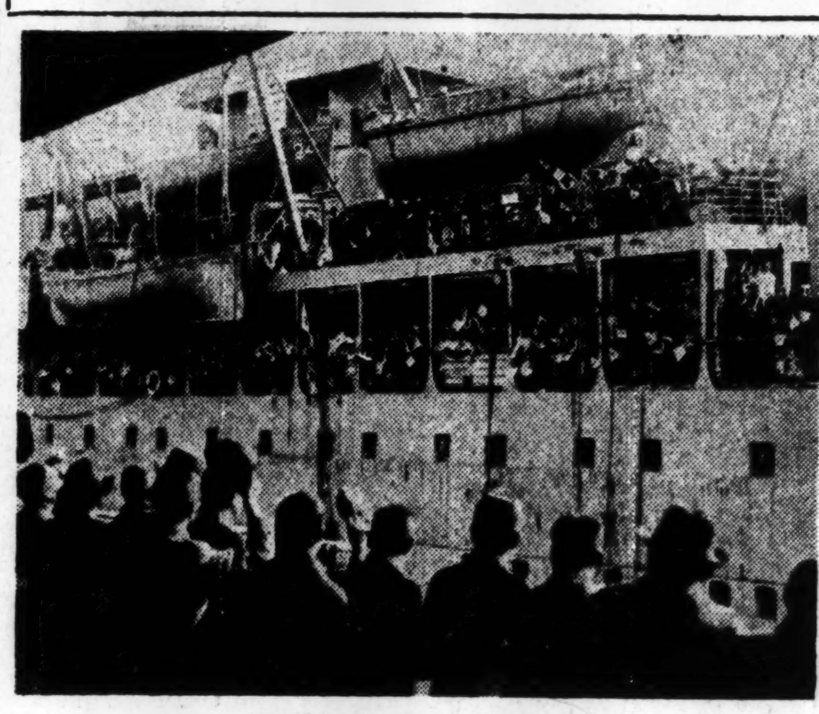
Upon disembarking from the boat, some of the evacuees proceeded to the hotels in Yokohama while others got on a special boat-train which left the pier at 11:25, arriving in Tokyo at noon.

1,500 Indians Released

Domei

LISBON, November 13.—Out of the 3,393 political criminals who had been arrested at the time of the disturbance caused by the Indian National Congress in August last year, 1,500 were released from the beginning of this year up to the present, it was announced today by the Bihar Provincial Government in India, according to reports from New Delhi.

Exchange Ship Returns



(See story at left)

Chaos Marks Home Fronts Of America, Canada, Brazil

Yank Morale in Sorry State; Output Stagnates; Antagonism Rife Between British, French in Dominion; Brazilians Moan Over Shortages

By TAKAMOTO HOSOKAWA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

Editor's Note. This account of the present conditions in the United States, Canada and Brazil was written by Mr. Hosokawa, former manager of the New York bureau of the Asahi and correspondent of the same paper at Buenos Aires, who returned aboard the exchange ship Teia Maru at 9 a.m. Sunday. Following this general survey of these three countries, a series of articles will be published in subsequent issues of the Nippon Times.

These seem to be two ways of looking at the wartime situation in the United States as to whether she can endure a long war politically, economically and socially. One is that she will continue to strengthen her wartime internal structure and succeed in achieving the solid unity necessary to prosecute a long war, and the other is that she will reach a peak in her war efforts this year and will sooner or later tend toward a collapse from within.

From the political angle, there appears to be no little ground for supposing that the prevailing chaos at Washington will probably break out into the open in the November presidential elections next year and that a political collapse will be the result. The popularity of President Roosevelt has lately fallen to a new low and prospects are slim regarding Roosevelt's running for a fourth term next year. In the off-elections last year, it is to be recalled, the Republicans engineered a landslide in some of the states and both in and out of Congress since then the Democrats have suffered setback after setback.

It is conceivable that a sudden swerving from Democratic policy to Republican policy would throw American wartime politics into considerable confusion and, inasmuch as the United States is a country where politics is paramount, it is likely to cause no little hiatus in war efforts, strategy and even tactics. This is already a source of the deepest concern to American statesmen.

Will Continue War

For our part, however, we must not, in our judgment of enemy conditions, overlook the fact that even if the Republicans should take over the reigns of government, it is hardly to be expected that any opinion in favor of peace or of calling off the war would dominate the public. In fact, the Republicans in their endeavor to overthrow the Democratic regime, are espousing an even stronger cause than the Administration in favor of continuing the war in order to bring public opinion over to their side.

In the event of Roosevelt's defeat, it may be anticipated that there would result a gap in relations with Britain and difficulties attending reorganization of the home front, but sanguine indeed must be any person who should imagine that the departure of Roosevelt from the White House would shake the fundamental policy of the United States to fight the war to a finish.

Some changes will probably ensue, such as the end of the New Deal and a turn to a policy of more protection for capitalists such as are fundamental to the Republican platform. It would be dangerous, however, to consider the issue of Roosevelt's victory or defeat as the biggest factor in deciding the situation on the American home front. It would seem wiser to regard the Roosevelt issue as only one of the numerous problems existing in America.

That productive capacity in the United States hit the ceiling in May and June this year and the upward curve in her productivity expansion has come to a dead stop were clear from the announcements of the Administration. The country has also run aground in wartime economy through shortage of manpower, price control failures and inflationary tendencies.

The chief cause of the stagnation in productivity expansion was that the Administration, without first having prepared a material mobilization plan, plunged into productivity expansion efforts, using up the materials in stock to hand. Thus, in about May and June all the materials in stock were exhausted, as a result of which they had a superabundance of some materials on hand and utter lack of other materials.

Based on Goods

This lopsided supply in war materials necessitated a change from budgetary planning based on money to a budget based on goods. This is clear from the fact that the astronomical appropriations, so far as the figures in dollars are concerned, have a broad margin and to spare. How are we to interpret this situation? Should this be regarded as a sign that American productive capacity has really struck ceiling? Or are we to suppose that as the material mobilization plan in the United States is gradually adjusted to needs she will be in a position to make a sweeping advance in war productivity? At any rate, would it not be over-hasty to presume that the productive upsurge of the United States has hit a stone wall?

The major defect in the wartime social condition of the United States is that the people have no firm grasp of war aims, if any, for which they are fighting. In this connection, the Administration's guidance policy, as I have already reported on several occasions, is to declare that it is a 'war for survival.'

The idea is that if the United States

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INDIA NOW ALL SET TO WREST FREEDOM, SAYS SUBHAS BOSE

Netaji Makes Fiery Speech at Hibiya Hall Before 4,000 People

ASIA'S FATE IN BALANCE

Only Thing Remaining Now Is To Fire First Shot and Start March

"Within India and without India, we have everything that history has demanded in other countries for a successful revolution. The only thing remaining for us is to fire the first shot and begin the last struggle for freedom."

Thus declared Subhas Chandra Bose in a fiery address made before 4,000 people at the Hibiya Public Hall, Sunday morning.

The meeting was held at 10 a.m. under the joint auspices of the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, and the Japan-India Association.

Following the opening address by Yasoroku Soejima, Director of the Japan-India Association and Mitsuo Miyata, Chief of the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Headquarters, Netaji Bose rose on the platform to deliver a two-hour extemporaneous speech on the situation in India which was interpreted into Japanese by Masayoshi Kakitsubo of the Foreign Office.

"The coming fight in India will decide not only the fate of India but also the fate of the whole of Asia," Netaji Bose declared, after pointing out the ruthless policies employed by Britain in India. "In fact, I believe that if we are to make a further progress in the direction of expelling the Anglo-American Powers from Asia, we must first bring about their expulsion from Indian soil."

He then pointed out that the British had overrun almost the whole of Asia when the Russo-Japanese War broke out. "If in that war Japan had gone down, the fate of Asia for at least another 500 years would have been sealed. But fortunately for the nation and for Asia as a whole in that war an Asiatic Power came out victorious and that was a signal for the whole of Asia to rise, and, if I may say so, from the point of view of history, Asia was reborn in 1905.

"I have often said at gatherings in this country that I would never forget that as a child along with millions of India children, we felt extremely happy at Japan's victory. We did not know why we were thrilled in events that had taken place so far from home, but we must have felt instinctively, as Asiatics, that it was the salvation and hope of all Asia, that an Asiatic Power had stood up against a Western Power and defeated it."

Throughout the length and breadth of India, the wave of independence is crashing against the wall of British rule, gradually but inevitably tearing it down. He stated that there was a secret organization within India today which does not believe that passive resistance will be able to bring complete liberty and that the members of this secret body are prepared today to use arms whenever and wherever possible.

"Then we have the Indian army which today stands under the British flag. Unlike the situation during the last World War, the Indian soldiers who today stand under the British flag, they all, or at least a very large portion, sympathize with the Indian struggle for independence. We know, and we are confident, that where the final struggle begins, a large section of the Indian army will come over to our side. This is not wishful thinking, I say it on the basis of information. Information coming from inside India and from the front, namely, that

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2 Cruisers Sent Down Instantaneously in Thrilling Fight

1 BATTLESHIP HIT

The Imperial Navy Air Units before daybreak on November 13 instantaneously sank two enemy cruisers, sank a destroyer and heavily damaged one battleship and a medium-sized aircraft-carrier in waters to the south of Bougainville Island in a fourth aerial battle off that island, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m., Sunday.

The communique follows:

"Before daybreak on November 13 the Imperial Navy Air Units caught up with and attacked a mobile force of the enemy on the sea south of Bougainville Island and obtained the following results:

"Sunk:
One large-sized cruiser (instantaneously)
One cruiser (instantaneously)
One destroyer
"Damaged:
One battleship (heavily)
One medium-sized aircraft-carrier (heavily)
"Loss on our side:
Two planes which have not yet returned.

"(Note) The present aerial battle shall be called the 'Fourth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island.'"

Six Major Battles in 17 Days

The Imperial Navy Air Force has achieved another brilliant war result in the Fourth Aerial Battle Off Bougainville on November 13. Including the two naval battles fought off Mono Island, this was the sixth engagement between the Imperial Navy Air Forces and the American surface strength. It is quite remarkable that six major engagements took place in only 17 days, according to Domei.

In 1942, five naval engagements took place between the Imperial Navy and the American fleet in the Pacific between August 7 and November 30, or in about four months. The fact that six major engagements took place in only 17 days ending November 13 this year, shows that America is now making a frantic effort to enforce a war of attrition on the Imperial Forces.

In the Solomons area, the American navy has lost in those recent engagements six battleships, five aircraft carriers, 23 or 24 cruisers, 12 cruisers or large-type destroyers, 11 destroyers and 12 transports. This shows that the American navy is now gathering a very powerful fleet in this area. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet stated in a recent interview that the American navy was preparing for a major offensive in the Pacific by means of the six new large-type battleships, including the South Dakota.

We do not know yet whether the recent counter-offensive by the American navy in the Solomons area was conducted in accordance with the plan as stated by Nimitz.

The American fleet has not accompanied a convoy in this area of late. This is undoubtedly because the possible scene of engagements is within the reach of the Imperial Navy Air Force, which renders it impossible for the American sea strength to give any protection to the transports.

All in all, judging from the obstinate manner in which the American navy has been making counter-attacks of late, many more naval engagements will take place in this sea area.

Japanese Blast Funafuti

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 13.—Japanese Air Units on the night of November 11 bombed Funafuti Island of the Ellice group, causing damage to enemy facilities, it was announced by the United States Navy Department today, according to dispatches from Washington.

RETURNED JAPANESE WILL GIVE LECTURES

To Relate Life in Foe's Internment Camps

Japanese Nationals who have just returned here on board the exchange ship Teia Maru from North and Central America, where they have been interned since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, will speak on their experiences at the Second Lecture Meeting of Japanese Citizens Who Have Been Interned in Enemy Countries, to be held at 6 p.m. on November 19, at the Kyoritsu Lecture Hall at Hitotsubashi, Kanda-ku. The meeting is sponsored by the Asia Development General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Committee for the Study of Relief Measures for Japanese Nationals Interned in Enemy Countries.

Thus, the Japanese nationals who have just returned from enemy countries will be given a chance to speak on their personal experiences in enemy internment camps, which, it is expected, will have a far-reaching effect in speeding the Asia Development Moral Movement throughout Greater East Asia, and in enhancing the fighting morale of the Japanese people at home.

Hachiro Arita, Adviser to the Foreign Office, is expected to speak on behalf of the Committee for the Study of Relief Measures for Japanese Nationals Interned in Enemy Countries at the beginning of the meeting, which will be followed by the speeches of Kazue Kuwajima, former Ambassador to Brazil, and Tadakatsu Suzuki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Foreign Office. Then, those who have just returned by the exchange ship Teia Maru will speak on their personal experiences.

Prior to the meeting, a round-table conference of those who have returned by the Teia Maru will be held at the Matsumotoro restaurant at Hibiya Park from 10 a.m. on November 18, under the auspices of the Asia Development General Headquarters.

NEW VICTORIES SPUR ACTION BEHIND LINES

All Japanese Pledge to Raise Output of Arms, Food and Save More Money

The brilliant war results achieved by Imperial Navy Air Units off Bougainville Island have set afire the hearts of all the Japanese on the home front, who are resolved to redouble their efforts to produce more planes, ships, shells, bullets and foodstuff.

"The best way to reciprocate the noble deeds of the Imperial Army and Navy officers and men on the front is for us to produce more arms and ammunition," say the operatives of armament plants.

"We must redouble our efforts to produce more rice and other agricultural produce," say the farmers.

Government officials, businessmen, teachers, students, medical practitioners, pharmacists, merchants, laborers; in short, all men and women throughout Japan are resolved to do their very best to facilitate the activities of the Imperial Forces. They are now taking direct part in the war against the Anglo-American Powers, with the same fighting morale as the officers and men of the Imperial Navy Air force who laid down their lives for the State in the aerial battles off Bougainville Island.

A telegraphic message from Sendai says that the 7,000,000 farmers of the Tohoku District, who are now doing their best to produce as much rice as possible, having been deeply moved by the noble deeds of the Imperial Navy Air fliers, have passed resolution to further intensify their efforts. Meanwhile, the branch of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Miyagi Prefecture has started a movement to donate a number of warplanes to the Imperial Forces by December 8, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The Credit and Purchase Association of Miyagi Prefecture has already donated ¥25,000 each to the Imperial Army and Navy.

All people of the Tohoku District are now taking part in the patriotic movement started by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. The Women's Association of Sendai is approaching all its members to return their clothing tickets to the municipal authorities, while the men at the Toho Dockyard have decided to speed up the construction of all ships on hand.

A report from a certain city says that the operatives of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company are overwhelmed with thanks and gratitude for the Imperial Navy fliers who dealt such tremendous losses on the enemy surface strength.

Reports from Ishikawa and Niigata prefectures say that on receipt of the news of the big results gained in the aerial battles in the South Pacific, the operatives of the 20 factories in the two prefectures passed a resolution to increase their overtime working hours and save more money.

All the farmers of the two prefectures are also determined to produce more rice.

Osaka reports that the Naval Personnel Department there is having the busiest days since its establishment due to the sudden increase of visitors offering monetary donations for the construction of aircraft for the Imperial Navy Air Force. The Osaka Prefectural Office, with the cooperation with all citizens of Osaka and other districts in the prefecture, is starting a general movement to prosecute the national savings campaign. Meanwhile, all munitions factories and other works have decided to prolong working hours to realize a substantial increase in output.

The people of Hiroshima Prefecture are especially jubilant over the brilliant successes achieved by the Imperial Naval Air Units off Bougainville Island. Visitors are flocking to the Kure Naval Station in order to offer donations for the Navy Air Force. The farmers, merchants, and women throughout that prefecture are also anxious to reciprocate the achievements of Imperial Naval fliers, the farmers by increasing production, the merchants by joining in aircraft production, and the women by entering different munitions works. Those who are already working at munitions works are determined to redouble their efforts to boost production.

The people of Kochi Prefecture have determined to increase the production of rice, wheat, and sweet potatoes, and save more money than they are required to save.

All the people in Kyushu are vying with one another in donating money to the Imperial Navy in manifestation of their heartfelt thanks for the great war results gained in the South Pacific. Among others, Hajime Iwami, proprietor of the Miyata-machi Lumber Mill of Kurate-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture, donated ¥100,000 to the Imperial Navy for the construction of aircraft. Remarkable in this connection is that the ¥100,000 was all he had. Mr. Iwami started in lumber business in 1924 and has saved ¥70,000 up to the present. Being deeply moved by the noble deed of the Imperial Naval fliers who have dealt a crushing blow on the American surface strength in the recent air battles off Bougainville Island, he sold most of his lumber for ¥30,000 and donated it together with the ¥70,000 he had saved.

All people of the Hokkaido have decided to donate one day's income. In addition each person will put aside a certain set sum for every enemy warship or ship sunk, and plane downed.

TEXT OF BOSE'S SPEECH

Friends, allow me to take the liberty of addressing you as friends because I think that today we are all engaged in a Sacred War in which we are all comrades-in-arms. It is a matter of regret for me that I cannot speak to you in your own language and that for the present we have to use the language of the enemy. Nevertheless, I hope to be able, with the help of my friend the interpreter, to convey my thoughts and feelings to you.

My friends, allow me first of all to convey my warmest thanks to all the sponsors of the meeting, through whose courtesy and kindness I have been given this opportunity of meeting you this morning. I must then convey to all of you my profound thanks for taking the trouble to appear in this Hall in such large numbers in order to hear a message from India. I am sure that when it is known outside Tokyo how deeply the public of this country is interested in the happenings and in the Freedom Movement of India, they would be profoundly moved as well as enthusiastic. I assure you that I and all my countrymen, who are present with me here, deeply appreciate the great interest and sympathy and enthusiasm that you have shown by attending this meeting in such large numbers.

I must, however, confess that what has moved me and my colleagues most of all is the deep sympathy and affection exhibited by the youth, by school children, both boys and girls, to all of us. Wherever and whenever we moved among the public they have greeted us with such rushing sympathy and many of them have approached me even with their savings as contributions to our Independence Fund. I have had these expressions of sympathy from both boys and girls, school children, and when I saw how even school children have been stirred up by our ideals, by the ideals which inspire you as well as us, then I thought to myself, now these ideas penetrate the whole nation. I am firmly of the opinion that if we want to construct a new world order, we have to begin by constructing that order, or that ideal, first of all in our hearts and souls of our youth. And now that these ideals for which we are all striving for, for all East Asia today, now that these ideals have been planted firmly in the hearts and souls of your youths, I have no doubt that the day of our common success and victory is at hand.

Thanks Asia's Youths

Friends, allow me now to express my deep thanks to the youths who recently assembled for the Conference of the Youths of Greater East Asia. Just before I walked into this Hall I was given a copy of the resolution passed yesterday by this Conference of Youths, representing the youths of Greater East Asia, a resolution in which they have conveyed their deep sympathy for India. I take this opportunity of conveying to that Conference our heartfelt thanks and to all the youths of East Asia who stand behind it, for this wonderful expression of sympathy and encouragement which will greatly strengthen us in this fight which will be the last fight of India.

Friends, I shall now take up the question of the war which naturally is of the utmost importance in the minds of all of us. But before I refer to recent happenings as well as coming events, permit me to deal with what I would call the origins of the war.

I have no doubt that all of you are fully aware of the real and the fundamental causes of this war, of this world conflict, and I have no doubt that mature thinkers and statesmen have enlightened you on this point. But nevertheless, I would like you to know how India has been looking upon this war, what Indian people think to be the real and fundamental causes of this world conflict.

On this point I should like to say in brief, that the fundamental cause of this world conflict is the desire of a few Powers to retain what they gained illegally in the past, and at the same time to increase their gains. In this connection I shall refer particularly to England and America. The British Empire has been endeavoring to retain what it has illegally usurped and occupied during the last century, and alongside the British Empire we have the United States of America trying to extend her domain, her power of influence in the world.

These Powers, who have already gained illegally what they have no right to, and who want to extend further their domain and power, resort to exceedingly cunning tactics in order to delude the people in this world. That is why you find that during the last few years these Powers and their satellites have been trying, have been moving heaven and earth, to create the impression throughout the world that a few Powers like Japan, Germany and so on are Fascist Powers, Imperialistic Powers, and therefore, it is to the interest of mankind in general to fight these new Powers when the time comes.

I am sorry to say that a large number of men in this world, and also in India, have been misled by this cunning propaganda carried over a number of years. The agents of these Powers, the propagandists of these Powers, have created, or tried to create, the impression as if only England and America and their satellites represent right and freedom and democracy, and any Power opposed to them represent everything that is not right and freedom and so on. But I have never been misguided by such propaganda. From the very beginning I have told myself, and I have told my friends and my countrymen, that the conflict which is assuming serious proportions and dimensions is a conflict between the status quo and a new order.

Supports New Order

And I have told myself and my friends and my countrymen that in this conflict, the conflict between the status quo and a new order, India's interest lies in wholeheartedly cooperating and allying herself with the new order and all those who stand for the new order. After all, if England and America and their satellites were to win the war, what would be the fate of India, and of other nations like the Indian people? It would mean perpetual enslavement, not only for India but for all East Asia. Consequently, from the very beginning, in my own humble way, I have tried to impress upon my people the fact that all this propaganda against the Fascists and Imperialists is nothing more than an attempt to camouflage the real character of the conflict, namely, the conflict between the status quo and the new order.

I have just said that our enemies, in their propaganda, had adopted one very cunning trick, namely, to hide the real character of the world conflict. This world conflict which has been brewing over a number of years was, and is, fundamentally, a conflict between the old order based on injustice and enslavement and a new order based on justice and morality. That was the real character of the conflict. But our enemies, cunning as they are, have endeavored from the very beginning to delude the people by declaring that what they are fighting for is freedom and righteousness. That was the first method employed by them.

The second method was to give the world the impression that these Powers, these so-called democratic Powers, stand for the policy of the Open Door whereas the Powers opposed to them, like Japan, stand for a policy which is against the policy of the Open Door. But here again, there is another deep trick. They advocate the Open Door in other countries, but within their own spheres of influence there is no Open Door. In America you find the Monroe Doctrine. But there is no Open Door in America. We are not allowed to emigrate into the United States, we are not given the same opportunities as the Western nations are given. Therefore, as far as America is concerned, there is no Open Door for Asia.

But with other countries, like China, which are under their influence, there it is an Open Door. They demand an Open Door of all the countries of the world, but when it comes to their own countries or when it suits them, they disregard it.

Now, I shall not take more of your time by talking of the Open Door because you are more acquainted with it than I am. But I would just like to mention that in our own history, before we were ultimately conquered by the British, we followed an Open Door policy. In those days we had a flourishing textile trade with Europe and also with England. Of course that was not yet the machine age and there was no large production, but it was a thriving trade. We exported a great deal.

Suffers Economic Pressure

Now the British Government in those days, that is, in the days of Queen Elizabeth and the subsequent era, began to impose heavy duties on our textile goods, these duties some times being as high as 150 per cent. And when Indian goods were still being bought in spite of duties of 100 and 150 per cent, laws were passed whereby the people who bought such goods were punished legally or socially boycotted. That is our own experience of the Open Door policy, and what I have said is no exaggeration.

The third trick employed by these enemy Powers was by international pact and alliance, and with the help of other Powers and particularly of the smaller Powers, to strengthen their own position. The last and most important endeavor in the field of international alliance was the League of Nations which was formed after the last World War came to an end. You yourselves must have observed how the League of Nations has worked. When the Manchurian Incident took place, the whole machinery of the League of Nations was set in motion against one Power. That is the experience which your nation had, but I would like to say something about India, as to what experience we have had with regard to the League.

Many of us have been to Geneva and spent a lot of time in trying to meet the different representatives in Geneva and trying to gain some sympathy from the League. I personally have knocked at every door in the League of Nations, hoping that in the Assembly there would be one at least who would raise the question of India, for, after all, we represented more than one-fifth of the human race. The League of Nations was a reality, it could not neglect the problem of the Indian people.

But I must say that to my surprise and regret, we could not get one single Power in those days to take up on the floor of the Assembly the question of India. Every time we were told that India was a domestic problem of the British Empire, though legally India was an original member of the League. We had a right to be heard on the floor of the Assembly, but we never succeeded, and ultimately we came to the conclusion that it was not a League of Nations but a League of Robbers.

Friends, I shall now come to the question of the Indian attitude toward this war. In this connection, I would like to remind you first of all that when the last World War broke out, the Indian people were taken by surprise and they were not able to utilize that opportunity for their liberation. What is even more regrettable was that our leaders in those days were misled by the promises of the British politicians, particularly of Lloyd George, and lent their moral support as well as their material support for England's enlargement. I must, however, say to my great pride that even at that time, when the leaders were misled by the false promises of British politicians, the south of the country remained true to the cause of Freedom and in their own way made an attempt at an armed revolt.

Made Vital Pledge

It was through ill luck that our attempt at an armed rising failed and the movement was crushed. And when that was crushed, no hope for immediate liberation remained. But we who were comparatively young in those days learned a lesson from our failure, that never again would we be misled and duped by the politicians, and we made a pledge in our hearts that never again would we lose our opportunity.

Soon after the World War was over I had the opportunity of going to Europe and spent a couple of years there. In the years 1920 and 1921 the fight for liberty was going on in different parts of the world, particularly in Ireland and Turkey, and we who were studying world conditions in those days were deeply impressed by these Freedom movements in different countries. When these countries achieved a large measure of liberty, they were convinced that it was time for other nations to get their own liberty. Therefore, ever since 1920 the younger generation of India has been eagerly preparing for another world conflict, because to us that appeared to be the only possible opportunity to achieve our liberation.

Therefore, when the war broke out in Europe in 1939, and in Asia in 1941, we were not taken by surprise because that war was our wish for 20 years, and when the storm ultimately broke, it was like the fulfilment of a dream. You will easily understand me when I say that we are determined now to realize our dream of 20 years, we are determined to realize it and to achieve our liberation. For we know that if we were to miss this opportunity, we will never have another for at least 100 years to come. We have not only the freedom of India, but the freedom of all Asia at stake, and we are determined at any cost or sacrifice to fight and win this war.

Friends, I should also remind you in this connection that since the last World War our political leaders have been alive to their duty. As a proof of this I may mention the fact that ever since 1927, whenever we have had an annual meeting of our party, we have been passing a resolution that when the war breaks out again, it will be again an Imperialistic war waged by England for her own benefit and, therefore, we shall not cooperate. This resolution has been repeated every year from 1927 till the outbreak of the war. And, therefore, not only the leaders but the Indian people were prepared beforehand for the war and had been trained, had been taught their duty, in the war crisis.

It was therefore no surprise to any one who is aware of the political movement in India that today Mahatma Gandhi and all important leaders and large numbers of their followers are in prison. But the fact that all the political leaders and their followers are behind prison bars proves to the whole world that India is not with England in this war. It may be that we have had no army, it may be that we have had no armed forces of our own with which to declare an armed revolt, but still our souls belong to us and, therefore, we have refused to cooperate with the British Government in this war.

That is the method of the Indian people, and I have no doubt that the enemy, who are skilled in propaganda, realize that the opposition of the Indian people, at least a large proportion of the Indian people, has weakened the case of England and America before the whole world to such an extent that they will never find again the means to regain their lost stand. Of course a moral fight is not enough, but that was the first step that we could take, namely, to put up a moral resistance, and that we did. But now the time has come for us to proceed from moral resistance to active resistance, and to take up arms in the final step.

(To Be Continued on Tuesday Morning)

CHAOS MARKS U.S., CANADA AND BRAZIL

(Continued From Page 1)

loses the war the American way of living, that is to say, their command over abundant materials and luxuries, would be destroyed. In order to maintain their high standard of living they must win the war. This is the sole war aim which the Administration has been able to find for keeping the American people at war. It may have been successful in negative ways but it has failed to produce any positive results.

Consequently, the Administration and the inspired press are desperately striving to fan the hatred of the people toward the Japanese nation. Joseph Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, and newspapermen who returned on the first exchange ship, have thus been mobilized to disseminate the propaganda of hate.

Even today, however, it is impossible to turn the public mind from a policy of Europe first to that of Pacific first. The greatest weakness in the American social structure is that the moral general mobilization of the masses is still extremely feeble. Symptomatic of this fact is that public morals in America are in a sorry state, the families of drafted men are terror-stricken over the possible deaths or maiming of their menfolk and bereaved families are acutely grieving and resentful over the actual deaths or maiming. This is the principal defect in the battle array of the American home front.

Is Source of Headache

Canada and Brazil are the two countries which are serving the United States and Britain as their reserve bases in the Western Hemisphere. It is notorious that there has ever been a deep-seated antagonism between the British and French elements in Canada. The United States and Britain are naturally finding this antagonism a source of much headache.

The movement among the French elements in and around Quebec in the eastern part of the country, numbering 2,900,000 out of the total Canadian population of 11,000,000, for limiting Canadian aid to Britain is still influential in the political life of Canada, so that the Canadian expeditionary force is confined to soldiers who have volunteered. And, under the existing laws and regulations, no soldier who refuses to be dispatched abroad can be sent out.

At the time of the Japanese reduction of Hongkong, when the Canadians there were almost totally wiped out, Canadian politicians of French extraction made this a means for attacking the Government. Another political issue broke out when it was found that 80 per cent of the forces pitted against the Germans at Dieppe in northern France were Canadians and that they had suffered appalling losses.

The total army strength of Canada is about 750,000 and Canadian troops have been sent to Britain in about three batches, totaling about 50,000. Part of this force took part in the Sicilian campaign.

The Canadian contribution to the war efforts of the United States and Britain are in the fields of aircraft and shipbuilding. We have yet to hear of Canada building warships but the Canadians themselves are saying that their shipbuilding capacity as regards freighters, corvettes and frigates far surpasses that of the British. But there is no ascertaining the truth of this assertion. At least we may say that they have attained about the same level as the British in shipbuilding capacity.

Building Bombers

Their dockyards are scattered over the country at Toronto, Halifax, St. Jones, Vancouver, Victoria and other places. It appears that they have recently begun building bomber planes. To date, Canada has delivered to Britain about 500-1,000 planes. So far their aircraft building capacity has not been very considerable. It should be borne in mind, however, that Canadian airmen are undergoing training under British pilots. There are in Canada about 30-40 aviation schools.

In the economic field, it seems that the situation has not become so stringent except for the shortage of manpower. Their ration system extends chiefly to meat, coal and gasoline but the authorities are still lenient in the exercise of control. Canada has large deposits of coal and petroleum and is, in addition, securing coal from Pennsylvania, so that their fuel supply is not yet so tight. Gasoline for private motorcars has been limited to three gallons per week.

As bacon and wheat are the principal products of the country, Canadia is undertaking the supply of these items to Britain singlehanded. The controls over general prices, salaries and wages were begun in September, 1940. Compared with the chaotic situation in the United States in this regard, these controls are going rather well and the United States is making an example of the Canadian system in their price control efforts. It is usual with Canada that there should be a large number of woman workers as a result of the small population but, because of wartime, women are taking pride in having become laborers.

Next, as to the situation in Brazil which severed diplomatic relations with the Axis nations at the end of January last year on the very last day of the Rio de Janeiro conference, and which in August the same year declared war on Germany. The first to strike us is the shortage of materials. In July last year the Brazilian Government issued an order prohibiting the use of gasoline for private motor-cars because of the severe shortage of motor fuel.

It was then that, whenever there was newsreel showing President Roosevelt making a speech, the Brazilian audience would shout: "And what about gasoline!" The Brazilians had sided with the United States but their lot in the way of material supply did not improve and it is to be noted that this has engendered an antipathy toward America among them.

Gasoline Is Rationed

The extent of material shortages among the Brazilians is: gasoline for taxis has been rationed to 30 kilos per week; sugar to two kilos per capita per month beginning June this year; bread also has been placed on a ration system; there is great dearth of meat, butter and salt. Moreover, long queues are standing in front of shops.

Thus, what Brazil has gained from severing diplomatic relations with and declaring war on Germany is nothing but shortage of materials at home

Shipping at Brazilian ports, which amounted to 5,000,000 tons a year, has dwindled to 1,200,000 tons and, even on Government data, revenue from import duties has diminished by 60 per cent.

In agriculture, Brazil has suffered a severe blow to her coffee business. There is a depression also in the cotton trade. Peppermint and raw silk are the products of wartime boom. The rubber plantations in the Amazon area of which the United States is making so much are only so much ballyhoo and the most she can hope to get is 50,000 tons at the most generous estimate, a more probable estimate being about 30,000 tons. There is little future in them for America.

The biggest military base which Brazil has offered to the United States is the one in North Natal. It is not certain whether Brazilian troops have been dispatched overseas, especially to Africa, there being two versions to the rumor. The reliable view seems to be that Brazil has not yet gone into the war far enough to send other than volunteers to any overseas front.

The United States is boasting that she would turn Brazil into a country of aircraft plants and naval dockyards but the fact is that Brazil severely lacks arms of all kinds. One of the only three battleships that Brazil possessed was sunk, another wrecked and the fate of the third is unknown.

That Brazilian merchant shipping has received a severe blow from submarine warfare has become a source of amusement among Argentina and other South American republics. As Brazil's shipbuilding capacity is quite small, it is considered unlikely that it would recover within a short time.

The warship construction capacity of Brazil is at the most sufficient to build small destroyers and in this respect the contribution that she can make to the war efforts of the United States may be considered quite insignificant.

New Visitor

Only 42 years of age, Ir Soekarno who is here to thank the Japanese authorities for the generous assistance given Javanese in their fight to oust the Dutch rulers is one of the most active leaders in Indonesia. He arrived at Haneda Saturday, accompanied by Dr. Mohammad Hatta and Kivags Hadyiksmo.

CHUNGKING GENERAL SNARED BY KUMITA

Graphic Description Given of Chase Made on Fleeing Enemy Unit

Domei

UNDISCLOSED POINT ON THE SHANSI FRONT, November 13.—The enemy commander, Lieutenant-General Chen Hsiao-chiang, was captured in a cave into which he had fled with 23 of his officers, it was revealed today by Sergeant-Major Kumita, the man who almost singlehandedly accomplished that deed. For his distinguished services Sergeant-Major Kumita has been granted words of appreciation by Unit Commander X X and a sword by Supreme Commander Okamura of the Japanese Forces in North China.

Interviewed at a point on the Shansi front, Sergeant-Major Kumita had the following to say of his exploit:

"After starting from Yinchengchen on July 9, we night-attacked and surprise-attacked Pingchengchen and numerous other points in rapid succession, but at all the places the enemy troops fled quickly and we only annihilated a part of them. Without sleep, without anything to eat or drink we continued on the pursuit and on the afternoon of the 13th finally reached Tienchuangkow.

"Ordered to attack the main body of the enemy, we immediately left for the height at Hsiling but because of the killing heat we were only seven when we reached the height. We were so hungry and thirsty that we were groggy but when I discovered the enemy's main body fleeing westward all my fatigue went away.

"I encouraged my men and we went after the enemy. With my pistol out of ammunition I hacked away with my sword and drove into the enemy. We climbed up cliffs, went around boulders and rushed on. The enemy probably thought a big Japanese Force was behind us; they fled desperately. Because of the wild topography they could not move fast enough and the distance between them and us was rapidly shortened.

"Suddenly I saw a mounted unit quickly dismount and try to hide in a cave. I made up my mind to get them. After charging four or five times, we reached the cave. There were two caves. In the one on the left were dead enemy troops and the entrance to the one on the right was hidden behind a wall of clay.

"I stationed Superior Private Hashimoto as a watch and rushed into the cave waving my bloody sword. Three pistol shots rang out. Hell, I said to myself as I cut down the fellow who had fired at me, who seemed to be an officer. I peered around the cave and saw eight pistols aimed at me from a group of more than 20 bewhiskered officers.

"At this instant Superior Private Hashimto started to drive into the cave with his bayonet. The enemy probably thought that a large force of Japanese troops was coming. There was a wave of hesitation. At first I thought they were only a group of officers and was going to wipe them out. But I changed my mind: it would be better to capture them I thought. 'Hand over your pistols!' I yelled.

"They obeyed meekly. I kicked away the pistols and told Superior Private Hashimoto to take them out and was going to have them tied up when an officer who was standing in the middle of the group handed me a card with 'Chen Hsiao-chiang, Commander of the Reserve Division' written in pencil. Then I knew for the first time that this was the enemy commander. I sent Superior Private Hashimoto to contact headquarters.

"With the arrival of Unit Commander Iwai I handed them over to him. I had captured 24 of the enemy including its commander. It was 4:10 p.m. on the 13th. Chen Hsiao-chiang was wounded in the left leg so we took him along on a stretcher. I learned later than he was about to commit suicide when I tore into the cave. What I am tremendously happy about is that not one of my subordinates who fought so valiantly was wounded. I am determined to serve still further in the future."

BIG CONCERT SLATED IN RIZAL STADIUM

Japan's Musical Mission To Appear

Domei

MANILA, November 13.—Marking another stride forward in Philippines culture, a chorus of 300 voices will take part in the presentation of a "Grand March of Free Philippines" composed by Koscak Yamada, leader of the visiting Nippon Musical Mission to the Philippines, at the Rizal Memorial Stadium tomorrow afternoon.

Tomorrow's grand open air concert will assemble leading musicians of the Philippines, including bands, the new Philippines Symphony Orchestra and outstanding conductors.

Tomorrow morning varied programs will be presented by members of the Nippon Musical Mission, while on November 14 a grand concert will be held in Luneta before the Rizal Monument.

India Now All Set To Wrest Freedom, Says Subhas Bose

(Continued From Page 1)

when the last fight for our liberty begins, we can expect a large section of the Indian army to come over to our side."

He concluded by expressing his inflexible belief that "when we fight the common enemy on the common battlefield, we can bring about the lasting unity of Asia."

During his speech, Mr. Bose had to stop speaking a few score times because of the deafening applause.

When Mr. Bose returned to his seat, Dr. Shumei Okawa took the rostrum and made an eloquent speech, expressing his resolution to extend every possible help to Subhas Chandra Bose.

Then Fumio Goto, Director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps, led the audience in three banzais for His Majesty the Emperor which was followed by a banzai for independent India led by Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, President of the Japan-India Association.

The meeting came to a close with the stirring strains of the "March of the Indian Army" played by the band, the lyrics of which had been written by Yone Noguchi and the melody by Koscak Yamada.

Spanish Cabinet Meets

Domei

LISBON, November 12.—The Spanish Government held its Cabinet meeting from November 5 presided by General Francisco Franco, Chief of State, and the meeting continued till yesterday discussing important issues, according to Madrid reports. On the occasion General Francisco Jordana, Minister of Foreign Affairs is reported to have explained the prevailing international affairs.

No Bombs Dropped on Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, November 13.—The American air forces stationed in Chungking-ruled area stole into Hanoi and Haiphong for the period between 8:10 p.m. and 10 p.m. last night, but due to the thorough light control no bombing attack was attempted.

Germans Land on Leros

Domei

BERLIN, November 13.—The German forces which had landed on Leros Island, today occupied the greater part of the island repulsing the resistance of the British as well as the Badoglio troops, according to the announcement of German military authorities.

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BRITISH DOMINATION OF INDIA CRITICIZED

380,000,000 Inhabitants Mercilessly Exploited to Britain's Gain

He who tries for the first time to penetrate into the history of India under British rule, will find, as soon as he, reading between the lines of the fabulous British "Trusteeship of the Indian People," comes face to face with the real facts and conditions, that he has entered in one of the darkest chapters of world history. We have heard how India, from the days of the East India Company until today, has been consistently, though with variety of method, kept under by the British policy of exploitation and, consequently, oppression.

Britain's answer to the world, whose criticisms of her behavior in India are becoming more and more severe, is something like this:—England is there to help India. The truth is, however, that India is there to serve Britain's purposes.—A few years ago, Mr. Foot, an independent member, called out during a debate on India in the House of Commons, not without a certain sarcasm:—

"We heard last week, as we have heard all through this Debate, about the burning passion for the masses of India, about our high Imperial mission and our dread responsibility that we have to discharge; and in the midst of it we have all this talk about protecting our trade. There has been nothing like it since Shylock went through the streets of Venice crying:—

"'My daughter!—O my ducats!—O my daughter!

Fled with a Christian?—O my Christian ducats!

Justice! The Law! My ducats, and my daughter!'"

So it is that sanctimoniousness and greed, sham love and sham responsibility for India as well as commercial interests are the keynotes in England's attitude toward India:—"O, my India!—O, my ducats!"

India—Kernel of the Empire

We cannot discuss British hypocrisy, suffering and plunder without touching on a point which concerns the political aspect of British rule in India. We know the financial interests, the economic measures, the police methods and the process of human humiliation by which England gained her hold on India. But the dominion of India has, apart from economic exploitation, an eminent political importance:—India is the kernel of the British Empire!

The British Empire received its name from India. It is for India that the British Crown has the title of Emperor. Everything that speaks of Imperial conceit and megalomania is connected with India. Here it was that Britain began her imperial career; in India the seed of Imperialism was cultivated; from India and for the sake of British dominion over that country, Britain expanded her world possessions from generation to generation. As a defense for India, Aden, South Africa, Cyprus, Iraq, Baluchistan, positions in East Asia, in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean, one after the other had to be taken into British possession.

Lord Curzon, the former Viceroy, said that it was clear that under modern conditions the ruler of India must be the greatest power both in the Asiatic Continent and in the World. The central position of India, her constantly increasing population, her great commercial ports, her mighty military resources which could furnish to Britain an army constantly prepared for war and ready to be sent to all parts of Asia or Africa from one minute to the other—all this irrefutably proved her inestimable worth. India was the strategic center of Britain's defense.

Taking account of all this, it is possible to understand the justification of the saying:—If India falls, the British Empire falls too; for she is the kernel of the Empire. India, it has also been said, is the "golden key to world power." When India ceases to be subject to British rule, Britain will cease to be a world Power.

Victims Sacrificed for Britain

We spoke of the victims of British industrial and administrative methods, victims of hunger, poverty, disease and despair. And yet, how many victims did not India have to sacrifice outside her territories, unconnected with her own affairs, on the behalf of British Imperialism!

Indian troops took part in the occupation of Egypt in 1882.

Twenty-two thousand Indians were sent to South Africa during the Boer war.

Twenty thousand enrolled Indian troops and 18,000 auxiliary troops were sent against China.

In the Great War, however, came India's greatest sacrifice for non-Indian interests:—

Indian soldiers fought at the Western Front, at various fronts in the Far East and in Africa: over 621,000 Indian soldiers and 475,000 Indian civilians were forced to take part in the war; in addition to this there was a war contribution of £125,000,000.

Let us hear, not what the Indians concerned or what neutral spectators said to this, but what a British M. P. publicly declared in the House of Commons about India's part in the war for British interests. In the debate of December 12, 1934, Mr. Lansbury expounded:—

"I was told during the War by one gentleman, whom I went to see and whom I wanted to enlist in the Home Rule for India campaign:—'Let the Indians come and fight in this war and then they will be considered on the day of peace.'"

Lansbury then continues his speech relating, from Lord Birkenhead's memoirs, what an impression was made on certain English soldiers at the Western Front by the "moving tragedy of the Indian Army Corps." Under severe losses, this Corps, together with the British Expeditionary Forces, had withstood the first powerful attack of the Germans, in the autumn of 1914, and thereby saved the British Empire. More was demanded of the Indian troops than any others. The circumstances of their enrolment had been terrible and moving, the troops having been sent from their sunny Indian home over the ocean to France, many of them having no idea against whom they were supposed to fight. Without any experience in modern warfare, they had suddenly been plunged into the ghastly massacre of Ypres. Mr. Lansbury then continues:—

"I would also point out that these men were brought to fight for freedom, for the right of small nationalities to self government. And people sneer and jeer at them to-day as if they were incapable of managing their own affairs."

The blood of Indian soldiers had flown in streams in Europe, in Africa and Asia. To what purpose? For India?

Lansbury, full of sarcasm, goes on:—

"You have sent Viceroys, you have sent Princes to the Indians and carried a message to them that they would be given Home Rule. You have told them that this country would not concede, but give them freely, the right to manage their own affairs."

"The Indians were good enough to fight for us," Lansbury says, "but they are not good enough to manage their own affairs and to govern themselves."

Hope for Freedom

After the betrayal, unparalled in history, which took place after the Great War, no one could wonder at what happened in India. A Movement for Freedom, which Britain had not been able to check, broke out. From 1919 on, there is disorder in India. Never again can England feel sure of her possession of that country. More and more demands are made on the suppressors by the leaders of freedom in India. Britain becomes more and more unsure. Sometimes she will make little concessions in order to quieten the Indians, and then again she is senselessly brutal.

One of the demands for freedom of the Indian people requires that all Indian troops and police forces in office outside India should be ordered back. India refuses to play serf to the British Empire any more.

The British-Indian army, that instrument of imperial power must, however, remain absolutely and solely in Britain's hands—it is purely a troop of hired soldiers,—so that, if possible, no national movement in the army can lead again, as in 1857, to a Sepoy revolt. The upper officers' corps is exclusively British; no Indian is given a high position. A scientific, military education for the Indians does not exist; Indians are not allowed to be members of the artillery, flying corps, or to man tanks and armoured cars.

A colony of slaves, that is the status to which India has been degraded by British leadership and "trusteeship." That is the truth about the work performed by England in India for 200 years. But India and the world will not for ever let themselves be deceived by what happened here.

The day of India's liberation must come!

It will be the day of liberation for the whole world from the base and selfish policy of exploitation adopted by the ruthless British rulers. For the masses in England—this also must be mentioned here—have never been allowed to benefit from the British world power. Exactly as in former years,—now in the form of so-called democracy instead of monarchy—the small class of British oligarchy and plutocracy the ruling class of the rich cliques, have, in the guise of a honeyed hyporisy, consistently and with insatiable greed and love of power, plundered their own people and the peoples of the Empire.

The young Nationalists of India declared through the mouth of Subhas Chandra Bose:—

"I am for a completely independent India. This is the goal of goals which I have before my eyes. I want to feel that India is master of her destiny as she was in the good old times and that thus she can develop according to her own national spirit.

"I want to see India in possession of complete and unlimited freedom, so that, with her head held high, she can take her place among the peoples of the earth. I want to share in the rejoicings which will be heard throughout the whole country when this freedom has been won, a freedom which will enable her to achieve great things for herself as well as for the whole world. I long to see an India with her own flag, her own navy, her own army and her own embassies in the capitals of free countries."

The Past Week in Review

Enemy Fleet Blasted Off Bougainville

Imperial Navy Air Units, attacking powerful enemy convoys in the waters south of Bougainville Island, have since the morning of November 8, scored what is easily the greatest naval victory since Pearl Harbor. According to results revealed by the Imperial Headquarters' communiques of November 9 and 10, our Imperial Navy Air Units, in this Second Aerial Battle Off Bougainville Island, have sunk four enemy battleships, two cruisers instantaneously, three destroyers, four transports and heavily damaged six large-sized enemy cruisers, four cruisers or large-sized destroyers, and one large-sized transport besides shooting down 15 enemy planes.

In the meantime, another Imperial Headquarters' communique revealed that Imperial Army Air Units destroyed 68 enemy planes in devastating attacks on the enemy airfields of Madzab and Marawasa, New Guinea Island on November 6 and 7. Also, Japanese Units in the vicinity of Finschhafen, New Guinea Island, inflicted casualties of more than 400 between October 30 and November 3.

Meanwhile, a gracious Imperial Rescript in appreciation of the sweeping victories in the Solomons area has been granted to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo also dispatched a telegraphic message of appreciation to Admiral Mineichi Koga, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the other Commanders who took part in the First and Second Aerial Battles Off Bougainville.

United East Asia Will Triumph Over Anti-Axis

The united will of East Asiatic people as manifested so clearly in the course of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations will surely prove a major factor for a glorious victory in the current war, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu declared in a special press conference held at his official residence on November 9.

Recalling the proceedings of the historic conference, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu declared that he was particularly impressed by three facts. "In the first place," he said, "I was impressed by the spontaneity with which the East Asiatic leaders participated in the Assembly and carried out unreserved discussions."

The second point to impress Foreign Minister Shigemitsu was the fact that the delegates to the Assembly had come to full realization that the splendid spirit embodied in the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration has grown from the genuine conviction of the entire Japanese nation.

Continuing, the Foreign Minister declared:

"All of the representatives were confident that we shall never fail to win this war inasmuch as East Asia, united as one solid bloc, is fighting a war of independence under these infallible Principles, whereas the enemy is fighting a colonial warfare."

Andaman, Nicobar Isles to Be Placed Under Azad Hind Gov't

Japan's intention shortly to place under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are now under the occupation of the Imperial Forces was declared by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, Chairman of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, in the course of the second and concluding day's session of the Assembly on November 6.

The Prime Minister declared that the Imperial Government is eager to give India every possible aid to free her from the Anglo-American yoke and for the attainment of her long cherished ambitions.

In view of the fact that the foundation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been increasingly solidified, and that the Indian patriots under the same Government are more than ever firmly determined to accomplish their aims, Prime Minister Tojo declared that the Imperial Government of Japan is ready to place the Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in the near future.

Victory Certain, Says Tojo at Hibiya Rally

Ultimate victory in the titanic war now raging in the Pacific was promised by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the People's Mass Meeting for the Unity of Greater East Asia held on November 7 at the Hibiya Park.

The Rally was attended by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand, Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines, Prime Minister and Head of State Ba Maw of Burma, and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

Prime Minister Tojo, after expatiating on the significance of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, stressed that, with the Nations of East Asia bound by iron unity, ultimate victory will be ours.

"There is no enemy capable of resisting justice and righteousness," the Prime Minister declared, adding, "by virtue of the great victories won in the early stage of the war, we have acquired the position of strategic superiority which assures victory."

Cooperation Pledged by Greater East Asia Leaders

The historic Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations came to a successful end on November 6 after a two-day session.

The success of the Assembly was reflected in the Joint Declaration approved unanimously by the Representatives of the six participating independent countries by which these countries pledged to cooperate toward prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion and in constructing Greater East Asia.

Meanwhile, in separate press interviews on November 7, leaders of Greater East Asia expressed themselves as follows:

President Wang Ching-wei of China: "The Greater East Asia Joint Declaration is quite unlike America's Monroe Doctrine as it does not stand for exclusivism."

H.R.H. Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand: "Principles No. 2 and No. 4, coupled together, namely, the fraternity of nations based on the respect for one another's sovereignty and independence and economic cooperation upon the basis of reciprocity, constitute the essential source from which the others of the Five Basic Principles of East-Asiatic Nations flow."

Prime Minister Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo: "Manchoukuo will continue to strive hard to accomplish her mission as the supply base for Japan and China."

President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines Republic: "I hope for the spiritual identification of the Filipinos with the other peoples of Greater East Asia."

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma: "Burma today is a fighting nation and all national efforts are concentrated for the successful prosecution of the war."

Wichit's Party Given Welcome

Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, newly appointed Thai Ambassador to Japan, arrived at Tokyo Station on November 12, accompanied by Madam Wichit, their five children and Madam Wichit's two sisters.

Arriving by the same train were Wing Commander K. Kon Kosiyakart, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Majesty the King of Thailand and newly appointed Air Attache to the Thai Embassy in Tokyo and Squadron Leader Chamrat Winakup, the new Assistant Air Attache of the same Embassy. The party also included Chalao Samitavet, Secretary of the Thai Embassy and several others.

Among those who greeted the Ambassador and his family upon their arrival at Tokyo Station were Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Vice-Minister Kumaichi Yamamoto, Southern Affairs Bureau Director Itaro Mizuno and other numerous other high Japanese officials.

Hitler Declares Germany Prepared for 2nd Front

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, addressing a gathering of veterans of the National Socialist Party in the Loewenbrau Beer Cellar in Munich early last week, declared: "Today Germany is proving her worth in the hardest struggle for existence against the armed hatred and devilish destructive will of the bitterest and maddest of enemies."

The Fuehrer added: "The meaning of our honor is loyalty—that is the motto of the whole nation. The German people and their soldiers, who have not allowed any traitor chief to rise to power, are now shaping the impregnability of the Reich, determined to conquer and to live."

Asserting that the Germans will overcome all obstacles and attain final victory, the Fuehrer declared that Germany will never weaken and that the war will be fought fanatically to the end.

Continuing, the Fuehrer said: "If the enemy tries to open a second front, it will be seen whether the reserves that we have been keeping in many fields are a sign of weakness or prudence."

"The battle in the east is the hardest the German people have ever known, but the enemy will not smash the German front," he declared, adding: "However long the war lasts, Germany will never capitulate."

Neutrality Stressed by Argentine Foreign Minister

Colonel Alfredo Gilbert, Foreign Minister of Argentina, again stressed the neutral stand of his Government to the special correspondent of the Chilean paper, Mercurio, during a press conference on November 1, according to reports from Buenos Aires.

Likewise, Argentine military leaders, assembled at the Argentine Foreign Ministry on November 5, issued a statement that they are fully supporting the declaration of Foreign Minister Gilbert regarding the Republic's policy of absolute neutrality in the current war.

Meanwhile, Argentine newspapers of November 7, carried Foreign Minister Gilbert's statement to the correspondent of the Chilean paper, La Orá, in which the Foreign Minister, rejecting the assertions prevailing in some quarters to the effect that "Argentina should be discarded into a corner," at the termination of the war, declared that he believed that Argentina's economic position refuted such assertions. Colonel Gilbert is reported to have declared that it must be remembered that his country has been famed as the "granary of the Democratic camp."

Vatican City Is Bombed By Anti-Axis Vandals

Anti-Axis air forces in an air attack on Rome on November 5 are said to have bombed Vatican City. German military authorities, stationed in Rome, made the following statements with respect to the bombing:

"Anti-Axis air forces appeared over Vatican City about 9 a.m. on November 5 and bombed the Holy See. Although none of the bombs hit any of the churches in the city, one bomb fell very near St. Peter's Church and another damaged the water works."

The bombs dropped by anti-Axis air forces on Vatican City were found to be small bombs made in England as the result of investigations made by a committee appointed by Vatican authorities. This has clearly smashed the anti-Axis declaration that it was not their air forces that attacked the Vatican.

Meanwhile, Pope Pius XII left no doubt in his statements to his attendants that he had been profoundly shocked by the ruthless Anglo-American bombing attack. He expressed not only grief and disappointment but also profound indignation which can hardly be regarded as surprising when it is recalled that the Anglo-American Powers repeatedly declared that Vatican City would never be bombed by Anglo-American airmen.

Lebanon Rises in Arms Against Rebel French

Serious disturbances have broken out in Lebanon as the result of the dissolution by the rebel French authorities of the Chamber of Deputies which, on November 10, unanimously passed a resolution for independence.

The oppressive actions subsequently taken by the rebel French authorities contradict the principles of the Atlantic Charter of their sponsors, the United States and Britain, which "recognizes the right of nations to choose their own government."

It was also revealed that martial law has been proclaimed throughout the State.

With one exception all Lebanese Cabinet Ministers have been arrested and removed to an undisclosed locality following the earlier arrest of the President, Premier and two Ministers.

Reports from Beirut reveal that French troops had fired on demonstrators in Beirut where traffic is at a standstill. Lebanese police have refused to obey orders and the rebel French authorities have called on their own Senegalese troops to restore order.

F.I.C. CULTURE BODY STARTS ACTIVITIES

Exchange of Paintings, Works Of Art, Literature and Students Planned

Domei

HANOI, November 11.—With the arrival here of its Vice-President Junzo Sakane, the Japanese Cultural Institute of French Indo-China, which opened on November 3, will commence full-scale activities soon.

The proposed program of the Institute includes a symposium on Japanese topics with participation by Dr. Henri Galliard as well as three Annamese painters and others who have visited Japan.

The Cultural Institute is also scheduled to start at an early date the selection of candidates for the exchange of students with Japan as well as native students who will be sent to Japan for study.

According to the plan, nine or 10 French Indo-China students of excellent scholastic standing will be taught Japanese here and will be sent to Japan next spring.

It is understood that for popular enlightenment, the Cultural Institute will sponsor various exhibitions, including works by Annamese painters who visited Japan as well as historical exhibitions of Japanese architectural arts depicting development of Japanese architecture since ancient times.

Works by Shungo Sekiguchi who is doing art research work here, and photographs of the life of Japanese children as well as war results attained by Japan's fighting services are also scheduled for display.

Meanwhile, publications by the Japan-French Indo-China Cultural Institute will include pamphlets in French and Annamese explaining the significance of the Greater East Asia War as well as the new order in Greater East Asia.

Included also in the list of publications is a French and Annamese translation of Japanese history compiled by the Society for International Cultural Relations.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1943

America's Designs on West Asia

That the United States is secretly contriving many deep designs in the present war is a fact too well known to need any recapitulation. She has dispatched her troops to many territories on the pretext of reinforcing the anti-Axis forces, while at the same time endeavoring to utilize every opportunity that offers to extend her economic influence in all possible regions. It need hardly be said that in doing all this she is prompted by the one desire to attain her ambitious designs of encroachment by taking advantage of the great confusion prevalent everywhere due to the hostilities. The craftiness used by that country in spreading her influence in Africa, following the North African landing operations last year is quite astounding.

Next to Africa, West Asia is attracting the sinister attention of aggressive America. American activities of various forms have lately become particularly pronounced in that region, with the result that bitter antagonism is developing between the United States and Britain, since the latter, as the influence dominant there for many years, has been doing her best to maintain or consolidate her own position. Thus, here, as elsewhere, two sordid influences equally athirst for the plutocratic domination of the world are showing themselves at daggers drawn.

On October 15, the American Government announced its decision to raise the office of its diplomatic representation at Hejaz to the status of a legation, and it is obvious that the motive underlying this decision is to promote its object of taking possession of the oil fields at Hejaz. The American Government has been casting a covetous eye on these oil fields since the return to Washington of Donald Nelson, Director of the War Production Board, from his tour of the Middle East this spring.

To Iran the American Government has dispatched a diplomatic mission to conduct negotiations with the Government of that country for the fixing of details regarding the application of the Treaty of Commerce signed some time ago between the two countries. It is further reported that it has sent economic missions to Iraq, Syria and Trans-Jordan also.

America's work of encroachment on West Asia is being planned and directed by the Middle East Economic Bureau, presided over by James Landis, with the strong support of financial capitalists in Wall Street, who are taking the lead in urging on the American Government the great importance of developing the resources in West Asia as a matter of good investment.

In the former World War, Britain made shift to implant her influence in Arabia and in the present World War also she has been striving to establish her sway over Iran and Iraq and to bring Syria under her control. To her chagrin, however, there is a steady infiltration of American influence into these regions to encroach on her own influence. At the present moment, British influence is still dominant in the territories from Egypt to Iraq via Syria, while influence is daily growing in the regions from Saudi Arabia to Iran. In short, West Asia is gradually being converted into an arena for a mad struggle between British interests which are making desperate efforts to check the spread of American influence and American interests which are trying to establish themselves firmly by driving out British influence.

At the moment, the United States is pursuing her policy of aggression under the cloak of the economic exploitation of resources and by free use of the tempting bait of the grant of loans, but it is hardly necessary to say that her ambition is much more than economic. There are already indications that the United States has won over King Ibn Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia, the central figure of the Pan-Arab League, by taking mean advantage of his anti-British proclivities, and is now trying to secure his acquiescence in the dispatch to America of Prince Amir Feysal, his son, in order to promote an understanding and connection with many American quarters, political, economic and otherwise. From the methods generally adopted by the United States, it is plain that she is in pursuit of deep political designs everywhere.

It is considered likely that the spread of American influence in West Asia and the consequent accretion of antagonism between the United States and Britain will produce their effects on the character of the future activity of the Pan-Arab League and on the future developments of the project for the establishment of a Jewish kingdom, issues which have been engaging a good deal of world attention since the former World War. As to exactly how these issues will be influenced, the world's interest is being aroused afresh.

America's Confusion Over the Philippines

By their own inconsistency the propaganda organs of the United States have admitted how hard hit President Roosevelt and his satellites have been by the establishment of the new Republic of the Philippines—an event which through the ideal of Japan has brought about the completion of the political formation of six independent nations in Greater East Asia.

Theirs has been the spurious attitude of trying to ignore, and when they could not afford to do that, to belittle the very real appearance of this new member of the family of East Asiatic nations. The latest development that adequately shows the desperation of the American authorities over the Philippine independence question is the concerted campaign of the American press against the message of congratulations sent recently by the Spanish Government to President Jose P. Laurel of the new Philippine Republic.

That these attacks on the Spanish Government's felicitations to the Republic of the Philippines have been inspired by official circles in Washington, there is no doubt. The Washington correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, for instance, said that the Spanish Government's greetings to the new Philippine Government destroyed the position of those in Washington who have been advocating tolerance of General Franco. The New York World Telegram went a step further by asking how long the United States Government was going to "continue its aid to the Fascist dictator of Spain."

These attacks are but a part of the "big stick" campaign of the United States, in concert with Britain, to force Spain to abandon her policy of neutrality in the European war and to go on their side. By way of bringing pressure to bear on the Franco Government, the State Department at Washington previously had said that it was giving "serious consideration" to the Spanish Government's message to the Philippine Republic. And with the obvious intention of making General Franco's position more uncomfortable, Richard Law, British Minister of State, told the House of Commons on Wednesday that the British Government would do its best to fall in with any protest by the United States Government on the same matter. And yet the United States and Britain vaunt of the Atlantic Charter, one of whose outstanding points is to let nations choose their own governments!

No argument is necessary to show that if the United States really places no importance on the establishment of the new Republic of the Philippines, as its pronouncements have attempted to convince the world, then there should have been no occasion for Washington's objection to the felicitations sent by the Spanish Government to President Laurel. The truth of the matter is that the independence of the Philippines, made possible through the instrumentality of Japan, has been a bitter pill for the United States to swallow politically. The American Government had forty years in which to grant this long-cherished desire of the Filipinos, but did not do so because of its intention to use the islands as a base for its imperialistic designs on East Asia.

President Roosevelt and his satellites, including Manuel Quezon, the traitor who left his countrymen in the lurch when he fled with General Douglas MacArthur from the archipelago in May, 1942, could not conceive of the Filipino people whole-heartedly cooperating with the Japanese. They had overlooked real Filipino patriots like President Laurel and a host of others, who realized their proper place as East Asiatics. Small wonder they have been thrown into confusion over the phenomenal progress being made in the Philippines! And what is worse, their belated proposals for the welfare of the Filipino people, which are nothing but empty gestures when American authority has been kicked out of the islands, serve no purpose than to show how perturbed America is over the thriving new situation in the Philippines.

Greater East Asia and The Monroe Doctrine

By KOSAKU TAMURA
(From the Kokusaiho Gaiko Zasshi)

I

For the firm establishment of Greater East Asia, it is necessary to regulate the following four relationships: Relationship between Japan and the other countries within East Asia, relationship between countries other than Japan, relationship between Japan and countries outside East Asia and relationship of the countries other than Japan with countries outside East Asia.

Concerning the first-mentioned relationship, the fundamental stipulations are laid down in the Japan-Manchoukuo Protocol, the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, the Japan-Thai Treaty of Alliance, the Japan-Thai Protocol regarding security and political understanding, the Franco-Japanese Protocol regarding the joint defense of French Indo-China, the Franco-Japanese Protocol regarding security and political understanding and the Japan-Burmese Treaty of Alliance. As to the second-mentioned relationship, we have the Joint Declaration of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, and the Treaty of Peace between France and Thailand and the attached Protocol. Concerning the third-mentioned relationship, there are the Tripartite Pact and the Protocols signed with the countries who joined it. So far as the last-mentioned relationship is concerned, there does not exist any formal political agreement bearing on it. The only statement which we may mention in this connection is the one made by Yosuke Matsuoka, as Foreign Minister, in the Imperial Diet with regard to the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China. In this statement he declared that Japan could not for a moment allow any other country to mediate, without her understanding, in disputes of this kind within Greater East Asia. It is clear from the circumstances prevailing at the time that by any other country was meant not any country within East Asia but one outside of it. Mr. Matsuoka's declaration may, therefore, be regarded as falling under the category of the last-mentioned relationship.

Object Is Comparison

The object of the present article is to study what comparison the idea of Greater East Asia, thus analyzed, bears to what the American Government has hitherto enunciated under the name of the Monroe Doctrine. To make use of the enemy's weapon wherever it is possible to do so is certainly an effective way to convey our idea to the enemy, apart from the question of whether or not the enemy can really be convinced.

In his book "The Far Eastern Crisis," Stimson, in condemning Japanese policy, said: "To liken the aggressive policy now being pushed by Japan under the name of the 'Monroe Doctrine in Asia' to that defensive bulwark of local independence and self-government among the South American Republics which was provided by the announcement in 1823 of the American doctrine, should be fantastic enough." Cordell Hull, the Secretary of State, in his declaration against Germany under date of July 5, 1940, had the impudence to say:—"It never has resembled, and it does not today resemble, policies which appear to be arising in other geographical areas of the world, which are alleged to be similar to the Monroe Doctrine, but which, instead of resting on the sole policies of self-defense and of respect for existing sovereignties, as does the Monroe Doctrine, would in reality seem to be only the pretext for the carrying out of conquest by the sword, of military occupation, and of complete economic and political domination by certain powers of other free and independent peoples." They paint the idea of the new world order advocated by Japan and Germany very black, while extolling to the skies the Monroe Doctrine, enunciated by their own country, but a close study will show that whereas the new world order theory embodies a progressive idea contributory to the progress of the world, the Monroe Doctrine implies an aggressive and expansionist policy camouflaged as a bulwark against the encroachment of strong powers on the Western Hemisphere, pending America's establishment of perfect hegemony over the Western Hemisphere.

Changes in Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine refers to the policy proclaimed by President Monroe both at the beginning and in the closing part of his seventh annual Message to Congress dated December 2, 1833, with regard to important diplomatic issues confronting his Government. In its original form, the following five items are set forth:—

"(1) In the wars of the European Powers in matters relating to themselves we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense.

"(2) With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered and shall not interfere.

"(3) The American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European Powers....

"(4) The political system of the allied Powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

"(5) With the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independences we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Represent Negative Phases

The Items (1) and (2) represent the negative phases of the Monroe Doctrine and the Items from (3) to (5) its positive phases. Needless to say, the main aims of the Doctrine consist in its positive phases.

The policy of non-interference in European affairs had already been stressed by President Washington in his farewell speech and by President Jefferson in his inaugural address. What President Monroe did was simply to confirm what his predecessors had enunciated. It was not a principle proclaimed by him for the first time. It is not necessarily proper, therefore, to regard it as one rule of the Monroe Doctrine, but President Monroe had some ulterior object in view proclaiming this old policy afresh. Both Washington and Jefferson laid stress on America's policy of non-interference in Europe, but they were silent on the question of whether America would tolerate interference by European countries in affairs in the American Continents. America's national strength was not yet strong enough for them to be able to forbid such interference definitely. In Monroe's time, however, America became so conscious of her strength that she could openly declare against interference by European countries in affairs in the Western Hemisphere. This is what we call the Monroe Doctrine.

The old policy as mentioned in Item 1 was quoted by Monroe for the express purpose of demonstrating that America was not imposing the obligation of non-interference on European countries unilaterally but that America, on her part, was following the policy of non-interference in European affairs. In other words, the Monroe Doctrine embodied a crafty and selfish policy, under which America sought, so to speak, to buy a new costly article with a cheap old article in the shape of the policy of non-interference which had been in practice since the foundation of the country. Nor can Item 2 relative to the principle of non-interference in existing colonies be described as a rule newly proclaimed by President Monroe, for it is the guiding principle of international law to respect the territorial integrity of another country and America could not possibly deny European countries their sovereignty over part of their territory simply because it happened to be located in the Western Hemisphere. Monroe thought fit to make special mention of the principle as mentioned in Item 2 in order to assume reciprocity, as in the case of Item 1. After all, the main aims of the Monroe Doctrine consist in Item (3) to (5), as already noted.

Monroe's Idea

What prompted President Monroe to proclaim this famous Doctrine were, as is well known, the attempts made by the Rulers of the four countries of the Holy Alliance to give Spain armed assistance to help her in recovering her colonies in the Western Hemisphere which had successively risen against their mother country to realize independence and also Russia's attempt to advance southward toward the American Continent with Alaska as the base of operation. Item 3 concerns the Russian problem, while Items 4 and 5 refer to the Spanish question. Notwithstanding the fact that the Spanish problem was the more important of the two, Monroe, in his Message, preferred to give more prominence to the Russian problem, relegating the Spanish issue to a position of relative subordination in his treatment. There was, no doubt, some special reason for him to treat the issues in this way. Anyhow, the so-called Monroe Doctrine is what the American Government of the time announced as its policy to handle the diplomatic problems confronting it. As it was announced without the previous approval of Congress, it had no legal binding force on the succeeding Governments. It was in the later days that the name of "Doctrine" was given to this announcement. Setting apart the question of whether it was due to this statement or not, both the Spanish and the Russian problems were at any rate settled in a manner desired by Monroe.

(To Be Continued)

U.S. LIVING STANDARD SHOWS ACUTE DECLINE

Housewives Spend Huge Amounts On Black Market

(From the XXth Century)

Part II

The sharp increase in female labor is bound to have grave consequences on the morals of the nation and thereby on the American way of life in general. Children are neglected by their parents and left to their own devices. Minors have taken to murder, robbery, and burglary; girls in their teens have turned prostitutes. FBI statistics reveal, for instance, a 55-per-cent increase in delinquences of minor girls during 1942 as compared with the preceding year, and during the current year a further rise has been noted. The facility with which youths can make money nowadays will exert a demoralizing influence and will make it difficult for them to adjust themselves to normal conditions once the war is over.

Add to this the growing crime wave amongst adults. Gangsterism has been resuscitated on a big scale. The black markets are flourishing. Criminals and bootleggers engaged in this trade are just as ruthless and brutal as they were in the heyday of prohibition. One well-known gang bought up no fewer than nine canneries, the production of which went mostly to the black markets.

Al Capone is back in business, too. He had his men buy up factories and shops and has organized a huge black-market trust. In New Jersey and New York alone he is said to have sold more than 5,000 tons of meat in one month at a "very satisfactory" price. Early this year Chicago housewives spent approximately one million dollars every week on the black market. At Pittsburgh it was estimated that 3 out of every 10 pounds of meat originated from clandestine abattoirs. An investigation of 500 tank stations on the East Coast showed that 70 per cent ignored the price regulations. Ration tickets are stolen and sold at high prices. Time cites the example of the Northrop Aircraft Factory, which takes recourse to the black market in order to obtain meat for the workers' canteen. 75,000 employees of the Douglas Aircraft Workers receive their daily meals in the plant from black-market supplies. Hoarding is done on a gigantic scale. As Senator Byrd recently wrote in the American Magazine: It is enough for a druggist to say that razor blades will be rationed, and crowds will start storming the shops to hoard razor blades.

The Reasons

What are the reasons for the general decline in the standard of living, which must have shocked many Americans? Although the USA had for some years been preparing for war, the sudden entry into it disorganized the country's economy. About 10 million men were drafted for military service. Millions of others flocked to the basic and armament industries. Three million farmers and farm hands alone, or about one quarter of agricultural labor, left the fields.

Furthermore, the tremendous demands for raw materials on the part of the armament industry, and the strain on the transportation system, made it necessary to lower civilian consumption. Motor trucks are growing scarce owing to the rubber and oil difficulties. Hence the railroads have been overburdened, little being done for replacement of wear and tear in the rolling stock. Merchant ships are being put to military tasks and frequently sunk.

The fact that many who have long been unemployed have found work and are thus able to buy more than while they were on relief also means that the number of actual consumers has grown, and the shrinking supplies have to be divided among more people.

Then there is the appalling inefficiency of a top-heavy bureaucracy, which has permitted production and especially distribution to run into a muddle of gigantic proportions.

The fixing of price ceilings for agricultural products has induced farmers either to evade them by selling on the black markets or to neglect fields and gardens for better-paying work. Fertilizers have run short, and bad weather and floods early this year have also affected the yield. The black markets and the belated rationing of commodities have led to hoarding on the part of those with higher incomes, which was facilitated by official announcements as to what goods would be rationed next. Production has also been reduced by strikes and slowdowns which, even if directed against war industries, will always hit the civilians in the end.

All this is unlikely to keep the fire of enthusiasm burning which may have swept the country at the outbreak of war. The nation whose administration has pursued an aggressive policy, ostensibly for the preservation of the American way of life—with the accent on its pleasant and agreeable material side—is in for a great disillusionment. Even those who have found work and pay after years of penury will have little pleasure in earning money without being able to buy the things they have missed for many years, except on black markets at excessive prices, while the cost of living and taxes are going up. Certainly they do not like to see their wages fixed when prices for daily necessities are rising. They will feel annoyed at not even being able to obtain the rations to which they are entitled, while others can get everything that they want because they can afford it. Americans would probably not mind a rationing system if it were carried out with a sense of social justice; but inequalities such as they are found in the USA cannot but weaken the morale of the people.

(End)

GERMAN LABOR RESERVE HUGE; NO FEAR OF DEPLETION IS HELD

Population of Reich Occupied Areas Estimated Today At About 350,000,000 Peoples

By ZENKO MITSUDA
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

"The greatest drawback in warfare", said one German General who was chiefly responsible for recruiting the German army during the World War of 1914-1918, "is the impossibility of replenishing manpower quickly." Lloyd George, who headed the British Government during the same war, also felt keenly the dearth of manpower and is said to have often declared that "in any warfare the most important problem is manpower."

The significance of this problem of manpower in the present war can be inferred from the frantic efforts of the warring nations to increase their population. It must be understood, however, that a large population does not necessarily mean great manpower.

By manpower, we mean that part of the population which actively contributes toward the consummation of the war either on the battlefields or at home. The degree of effectiveness differs with the national traits, geographical factors, advancement in science, etc., and it would be fallacious to predict victory or defeat by merely comparing the size of manpower. We must not lose sight of the fact, however, that without ample manpower warfare is an impossibility. A well-trained army supplied with the most up-to-date war implements has often succumbed to superiority in number.

Warning to Anti-Axis

Following up closely the effect of the general mobilization in Germany last spring on her labor power, the London Economist published its observations in the July 10, 1943 issue raising an alarm that the results achieved by Germany far surpassed the fondest expectations of the anti-Axis camp.

"Labor power in Germany last May," the article continued, "was 28,000,000. During the first World War her labor power had decreased by no less than 3,000,000 during the period from 1914 to 1918, but in the present war the decrease from July, 1939 to December, 1940 is estimated at only 1,800,000, followed by marked increases during the past three years.

"From January, 1941, to February, 1942, there has been an increase of 1,500,000 and from February, 1942 to May, 1943, there has been an additional increase of 4,000,000. Estimating the first mobilization at 8,000,000, the subsequent mobilizations during the past four years have given Germany mobilized manpower of over 12,000,000 for her war industries."

The article pointed out that 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 out of the estimated 12,000,000 are foreign workers and include inexperienced workers and women.

"If this has affected somewhat the efficiency of her productive power, it by no means indicates that her wartime manpower is rapidly becoming depleted. Assuming the manpower of her occupied territories in western and southeastern Europe at 350,000,000, there is still an overwhelming surplus of foreign manpower that Germany can utilize for war production. Besides, it is unthinkable that Germany has already exhausted herself of her own manpower for the war fronts.

Sufficient Alarm for Foe

"It follows, therefore, that once Germany extends her superior organizing power over the 350,000,000 peoples of her occupied territories it will not be Germany, but rather England and the United States who will feel the pinch for manpower."

Since the outbreak of the war, the mobilized fighting power of Germany is estimated at over 10,000,000. Assuming that it takes five men in the factories and fields at home to maintain one soldier, Germany requires about 50,000,000 manpower in her industries. The population of Germany Proper is estimated at 80,000,000. Assuming that the proportions of the sexes to be equal, the male population will be 40,000,000. Assuming that three-fourths of this number are fit for labor, 30,000,000 can be termed as manpower. Subtracting the 10,000,000 for the fighting forces will leave 20,000,000 for the industries, which means that the additional 30,000,000 must be supplied from the female population or with foreign workers.

According to statistics released by the German Government, there are at present 18,000,000 female and 12,000,000 foreign workers in her industries. This means it would not be amiss to assume that the actual labor power of Germany to be around 50,000,000, or over 20,000,000 more than the 28,000,000 estimated by the London Economist.

If the London Economist's conservative estimate is in itself so alarming, how great must be the concern of the anti-Axis camp when it realizes that it must take countermeasures against the productive power of 20,000,000 more. A reassuring point in this connection is that even the astronomical figure of 50,000,000 looks small compared with the 350,000,000 in the occupied territories that Germany can draw from.

Manpower Resources Probed

In contrast, let us consider the available manpower of the leading anti-Axis Powers, namely, Britain, United States and the Soviet Union. Of the three the Soviet Union possesses the largest population. Since the outbreak of the war, it is estimated that the Soviets had already lost about 30,000,000 men. Taking half of the remaining estimated population as of January of this year of 140,000,000 or 70,000,000 to be males, the actual population that can be counted as manpower is about 50,000,000. Subtracting 10,000,000 to cover her fighting forces, this will leave only 40,000,000 for war production purposes.

One writer in dealing with the manpower of the most advanced of the anti-Axis nations—that of the United States, pointed out that taking 53,000,000 to be the manpower of the United States as is estimated and 15,000,000 to be the combined strength of the army, navy and the air force, the ratio of workers and fighters is far short of the estimated requirements of five or six workers to one fighting man, and that "it is not Germany, but the United States, the arsenal of the anti-Axis side, that is facing the problem of shortage of manpower."

The population of Britain is estimated at 46,000,000, of which those that can be counted as manpower including the fighting forces number around 18,000,000. Even during the first World War, the mobilized armed forces from 1914 to 1918 totaled around 9,500,000 so the alarm raised in England during the latter part of last year that production had already reached its peak is only natural.

The comparison in manpower dealt so far is based only on figures and does not take into consideration the quality of the manpower or relative geographical factors and mineral resources. All of these elements must be considered, together with the size of manpower available, in order to arrive at a fairly accurate "wartime manpower." When manpower is considered in this light Germany is in a far superior position as compared to either Britain or the United States.

One point that favors Germany in the present war is the immense manpower in her occupied territories that she can turn to. During the first World War, it was just the opposite. The combined armed forces of Germany from 1914 to 1918 were 13,500,000 and her allies, Bulgaria, Austria, Hungary and Turkey added another 5,000,000; while on the side of the Allied Powers were 19,000,000 Russians, 9,500,000 British, 8,190,000 French, 5,600,000 Italians, 3,900,000 Americans, 1,000,000 Rumanians and 49,000,000 from other allied nations.

"The overwhelming superiority in manpower of the Allied Powers," confessed Lloyd George after the World War, "fell to about the same level as that of the enemies in the fourth year of the war and if the United Stats had not entered the war on the side of the Allied Powers at the critical moment, the outcome of the struggle might have been otherwise."

Leadership, under today's national policies is far more potential than during the first World War, and it is more likely that it is the anti-Axis nations which seem to be under the leadership of "stupid megalomaniacs who insist on a war of exhaustion" which will lead them to eventual defeat.

In concluding it needs to be pointed out that this article deals with the manpower of Germany versus Britain, United States and Soviet Russia and does not cover Japan. Should the immense manpower of Greater East Asia with all its potentialities be considered on the side of Germany, the final outcome of the present war from the standpoint of manpower is highly favorable for the Axis Nations.